

UGRR Mass Network News

Volume Three, Number 1 / April 2004

UGRR Arrives at Brockton! *A little late, [but right on time]!!*

Thanks to the dedicated effort of the Friends of the Liberty Tree Committee, and with the support of Brockton business, school, and faith communities, the city council officially renamed High Street to Frederick Douglass Avenue on 21 July 2003. The avenue is the location of the historic Liberty Tree, a site on the Underground Railroad.

This milestone represents a historic first for the city. With little official recognition of the contributions of persons of color in Brockton's history, the establishment of Frederick Douglass Avenue has encouraged the city to engage in long-needed dialogue concerning participation of all residents in the political, social, and cultural life of the city and has empowered diverse leadership groups to involve themselves more fully in public affairs.

The campaign to rename the street began in March 2003 as a result of the friends committee's constructing a giant flowerbox (made of 2 x 12 lumber and filled with sand and soil) to serve as a protective barrier for the tree, which stands only inches away from heavily traveled High Street. This effort was further bolstered at the Mass UGRR Network meeting held at Brockton in June and hosted by the Friends of the Liberty Tree Committee. At that meeting the beginnings of a community-wide effort to recognize and celebrate the historic site and Brockton's abolitionist history was born.

The mayor of Brockton stated his commitment to the creation of the Liberty Tree Heritage Park and to the revitalization of the commercial district. During the four-month campaign to rename the street there was widespread concern that certain negative elements in the city threatened to derail the political approval process. For example, for unclear reasons the Liberty Tree Committee was required to attend a second hearing to present its petition to the city council where normally only one hearing is required, particularly where the council

had unanimously approved the committee's request at the first hearing. In addition, one discredited opponent attempted to challenge the committee to prove the accuracy of its assertions about the role of Frederick Douglass and local abolitionists. But, in the end the truth and validity of our purpose ensured our victory.

The vision of the committee is to create a multicultural tourist destination where students and visitors can view a living element of America's history and where a diverse blend of city residents can come to share common interests and to discuss common concerns in keeping

with the historic role of the stately and dignified Liberty Tree site.

We have been fortunate to have several primary-source documents relating to the Liberty Tree, including letters and photographs, the stable that was the actual UGRR station, and the activities of local abolitionists involved in the operation of the station.

The committee plans to enlist pro bono design support from a local landscape architecture organization and is planning a major fund-raiser for the spring of 2004 to secure funding and pledges from foundations, the local business and faith communities, and individual donors interested in the story of the Lib-

erty Tree. Our goal is to make the Liberty Tree Heritage Park a reality in the near future.

The story of the Liberty Tree Committee is instructive for other groups seeking similar goals. Our committee is a cross section of interests and political viewpoints. Individuals representing private nonprofit organizations; government, education, church, and youth groups; entrepreneurs, politicians, and 'just folk' have come together to achieve a common objective. The significance of the Liberty Tree and the



The Massachusetts Underground Railroad meeting in Brockton on 17 June 2003 ended with a tour of the Liberty Tree site. Participants gathered in support of the effort to save the tree and to honor UGRR assistants who operated from a nearby stable (now demolished).

continued on next page

Brockton UGRR, continued from page 1.

ideals of freedom, justice, and equality resonate within and permeate the range of political and social values.

The invaluable and timely support provided by our UGRR Network partners at the Brockton meeting was pivotal in bringing public awareness and education about the Underground Railroad as well as political pressure to encourage local political officials to endorse our project publicly.

As important as is the historic significance of the tree and the site, it is also important to recognize the commonly held beliefs that reflect those ideals and that empower all citizens to participate in the political process. Initiatives like the Liberty Tree project invite all members of the community, regardless of economic or social status, to participate in our common destiny and to have meaningful roles as valued stakeholders in activities that will benefit the entire society.

We thank our sister groups for their support and we pledge our sup-

port in our shared effort to bring the story of the UGRR to life for the education of future generations and to its rightful prominence as part of the history of America.

An Update: At the Brockton Holiday Parade held on Saturday, November 29, 2003, the Liberty Tree display won third place in the float category!!! The float featured a replica of the Liberty Tree, a Frederick Douglass reenactor (ably portrayed by Arthur Mapp), and several teens in period costume portraying William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, and Lucretia Mott. This award-winning cultural and educational project was part of the committee's continuing effort to build public awareness of the historic significance of the Liberty Tree and of Brockton's black history. We are so grateful for the eagerness and participation of the Liberty Tree Kids, the South Junior High Marching Band, and the selfless volunteer help of the Friends of the Liberty Tree Holiday Parade Committee.

Friends of the Liberty Tree
Brockton, MA

Remembering Freedom Seeker Louisa Dorsey

In an interesting turn of events, a discovery was made at Leavitt Cemetery on the Mohawk Trail in Charlemont. On November 4, 2003, three days before a new headstone was to be erected for freedom seeker Louisa Dorsey (see the *Mass UGRR Network News* Vol. 2, 1, March 2003), we discovered her original lichen-covered tombstone.

Through a dowsing lead, I was guided over to a section of the cemetery where we uncovered the 1838 stone, which was standing but impossible to read. A previous inventory of gravestones at Leavitt Cemetery had not listed Louisa's stone, so it was a comforting feeling to know she did have a stone after all these years. What we've labeled "Louisa's Sweet Freedom Quilt" and everybody's effort are what got us down the road.

A commemorative dinner was held at the Charlemont Inn on November 6 where the effort and good work of more than one hundred people in creating the Underground Railroad-patterned quilt and raising funds for Louisa Dorsey's new headstone were praised.

A rededication of the stone and the gravesite took place November 7 at Leavitt Cemetery, with two great-great grandsons of Roger and Chloe Leavitt having traveled from Iowa and Ohio to attend the memorial ceremonies. Jean Hall sang a moving rendition of "Amazing Grace" over Louisa's gravesite.

Through funding from the Massachusetts Arts and Humanities, the support of the town of Charlemont, Charlemont Historical Commission, the Tyler Memorial Library, the Hawlemont School Library, and the grant-writing abilities of Lisa White with the Franklin Regional Council of Governments, an impressive application with much documentation has been resubmitted to the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom for recognition of the part the Leavitt family played in the fugitive assistance movement in western Massachusetts.

The folks in the hill towns were so enthusiastic about working on the



At left is the gravestone of Louisa Dorsey in the Leavitt family plot in Charlemont. Now nearly illegible, the stone had been covered with lichen until recently rediscovered. Western Massachusetts librarians raised money for a stone (at left) to commemorate Dorsey's flight from Maryland to Charlemont.

Louisa Dorsey quilt last year that a new "Leavitt Ladies' Amazing Grace Quilt" is currently being worked on. Leavitt Ladies from Nebraska, Chicago, Iowa, and Detroit will help hill-town librarians and local quilters put the quilt together. Proceeds from the raffle next fall will go towards a commemorative plaque acknowledging the Leavitt Ladies' efforts aiding freedom seekers on the Underground Railroad through Charlemont. Meanwhile, I continue the search down history's trail for descendants of Louisa and Basil Dorsey and am enthusiastic about what turned up through networking with Florence historian Steve Strimer, Leverett historian Louise Minks, and at the "UGRR Sites and Stories Fair" at Florence on 3 April 2004.

Bambi Miller, Charlemont, daniel@mtdata.com

— NEWS FLASH! —

On 14 April 2004 the **ROGER HOOKER AND HART LEAVITT HOUSES** were approved as sites in the NPS National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. Congratulations to everyone who worked so hard on this nomination.

UNTOLD STORIES OF FREEDOM

“Hercules” and the True Meaning of Freedom

While George Washington was President of the United States and living in Philadelphia, then the nation’s capital, he had with him a contingent of enslaved Africans. Among the ceremonial tasks Washington took on in his new role as president was the hosting of dinners. Fortunately for him, he had the finest cook in the entire nation, an enslaved African by the name of Hercules. Hercules’s talents, culinary creations, and personality were well known throughout the young nation’s “high society.” So were his debonair style and fashionable attire. Hercules even had a catering service on the side that was very popular within Philadelphia society.

With clothes, fame, and access to the elite and powerful not only of the United States but also of Europe, Hercules would certainly appear to have attained a rare status in the new nation. And yet he was not free. During the 1790s, Philadelphia had a large and active free African community who helped advocate for the passage of the first Gradual Emancipation Act (1780). Part of the act granted freedom to any slave brought to Pennsylvania after six months.

Mindful of this law, Washington rotated his slaves between his presidential home in Philadelphia and his real home at Mount Vernon. It was clear that such a large, free African community posed a threat to any slaveholder. Washington, like many of his contemporaries, was quite conflicted over the issue of slavery. He wrote, “No man living wishes more sincerely than I do to see the abolition” of slavery, yet “when slaves who are happy & content to remain with their present masters, are tampered with & seduced to leave them it introduces more evils than it can cure.”

As Washington was preparing to return to Mount Vernon in 1797, Hercules escaped into the free African community in Philadelphia and disappeared. Washington made several attempts to try and locate him, but with no success. Hercules, the former enslaved cook, had turned his back on fame and fortune for freedom. But his story of freedom does not end with President Washington heading back to Mount Vernon without the finest cook in the land.

Later that same year, Prince Louis-Phillippe of France visited the president at Mount Vernon. During his visit, he encountered Hercules’s six-year-old daughter. He asked her what she thought of her father now that he had run away and she could not see him anymore. She replied, “Oh! Sir, I am very glad, because he is free now.” What possibility could be a more compelling story of freedom than the response of this child, born into slavery, to her father’s escape to freedom than, “I am very glad, because he is free now?”

Chuck Arning, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Center
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This story is told at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia. The quarters for Washington’s slaves, then part of the first presidential mansion (the home of financier Robert Morris), now lies underneath the new Liberty Bell Visitor Center Pavilion. For more information on this subject go to Sharon Ann Holt, “Object Lessons: Race in the Park,” at www.common-place.org 3, 4, July 2003.

UGRR in the Essex National Heritage Area

Before the Civil War, the area now called the Essex National Heritage Area was home to many white liberals who supported the abolition movement. The area’s harbors, rivers, and access to the sea made it a viable escape route for runaway slaves headed to Canada. Free blacks, transcendentalists, and religious leaders (particularly Quakers) were among the railroad’s “conductors” who risked their own freedom, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850 made it mandatory for officials in free states to return runaways.

Free blacks, who were a major part of the movement, were especially at risk, as they could be sent back into slavery. All participants risked their property and their standing in a divided community that sometimes feared war and believed slavery was an issue best dealt with by the Southern states. No one knows for sure precisely how the escapees came, how many, or how often. However, there are indications in local newspaper ads offering rewards for the return of individual runaways, in personal records and letters, in antislavery society reports, and in other local publications that escaped slaves passed through Salem and its environs.

According to Wilbur H. Siebert’s *Underground Railroad in Massachusetts* (1936), a branch of the UGRR ran from Woburn to Reading, northeastward, and was on a main line to Andover, South Lawrence, and to North Salem in New Hampshire. According to the Georgetown Historical Society, the Captain Samuel Brocklebank House, built after 1660 on what is now 108 East Main Street in Georgetown, is believed to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. From 1858 on, it was owned by Reverend Charles Beecher (1815-1900), brother of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* author Harriet Beecher Stowe. Beecher was an important figure in the abolitionist movement. In the 1860s he went with his sister to Florida to help establish schools for African American children. During his years in Georgetown, Beecher was pastor of the Second Parish Congregational Church, which stood opposite the house on what was then a major coach road to Newburyport. The Brocklebank House is now operated as a museum by the Georgetown Historical Society and is open to the public by appointment.

For twelve years, Harriet Beecher Stowe lived and worked at 80 Bartlett Street in Andover; the property was located where the Andover Inn stands today and serves as a faculty house and dormitory for Phillips Academy students. Stowe and her husband Calvin moved to Andover in 1852, after she had written *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* but before she wrote *The Key to Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, which revealed the real-life people and events on which her novel was based; the latter book was published in 1853. Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, and William Lloyd Garrison visited Stowe in her Andover home, and from there she traveled to Europe to lecture on the evils of slavery.

Bruce Jones and Tina Cross, Salem Maritime National Historic Site
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Lewis Hayden: “A Prince Among Us”

Stemming from his early experiences in slavery and leading to his prominent leadership role in Boston's black community, Lewis Hayden dedicated his life to fighting for freedom, equality, and justice for all Americans. At his funeral service in 1889, the minister eulogizing him said, “The secret of the success in Lewis Hayden's life is that he lived for others. He was, indeed, a prince among us.”

Born in Lexington, Kentucky, Hayden experienced the horrors of slavery firsthand. He witnessed the brutal torture that disobedient slaves received from their masters. He saw his brothers and sisters sold away on the auction block. As he told Harriet Beecher Stowe in the *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*, his own mother, in one of her recurring fits of insanity, once tried to kill him so that he would not have to suffer in slavery; “I'll fix you so they'll never get you,” she screamed at him before being taken away by the jailers.

While still enslaved, Hayden married and fathered two sons, one of whom died shortly after birth. His wife and remaining child belonged to a different master than his own. They were property of Henry Clay, one of the future architects of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act, which Hayden later fought so hard to undermine. Despite his pleas and efforts to stop the sale, Hayden watched as Clay sold his wife and child downriver to slave traders, never to see them again. Looking back years later, Hayden wrote, “I have one child who is buried in Kentucky and that grave is pleasant to think of. I've got another that is sold nobody knows where, and that I can never bear to think of.”

Hayden soon remarried Harriet Bell and treated her son, Joseph, as his own. Determined not to see his new family destroyed by slavery, Hayden chose to claim his freedom by escaping on the Underground Railroad. Assisted by Calvin Fairbank and Delia Webster, the Haydens made their way safely to the North. After going first to Canada, then Detroit, then to New Bedford, the Haydens finally chose to reside permanently in Boston. As a major center of the abolition

movement and home to one of the most active free black communities in the country, Boston was the right place for Hayden to help lead the struggle against slavery and assist those seeking to escape it.

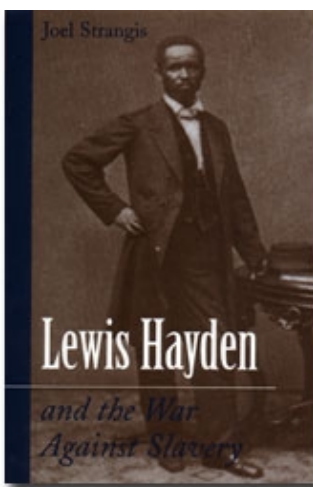
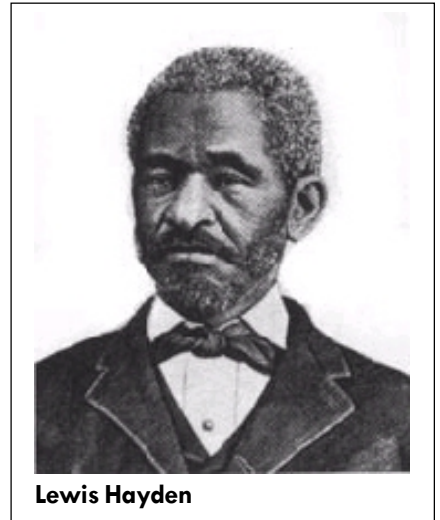
Hayden quickly established himself as a prominent activist and leader in Boston. Considered a “Temple of Refuge,” his home on Beacon Hill served as a safe house for hundreds of freedom

seekers making their way through the city. To ward off slave catchers, Hayden armed himself ‘to the teeth’ and stationed guards in his home. He allegedly threatened to ignite barrels of gunpowder stashed in his house if slave catchers dared to enter in search of William and Ellen Craft, the famous fugitive slave couple who escaped the South disguised as master and slave. He also led the successful rescue of Shadrach Minkins, a fugitive slave arrested in Boston who would have been sent back South had not Hayden and a mob of abolitionists stormed the Boston Court House and freed him from his captors. A strong proponent of direct militant action, Hayden did whatever it took to protect fugitive slaves in their quest for freedom.

In addition to his work on the Underground Railroad, Hayden engaged himself in many other activities to promote freedom and justice for all. He helped lead the struggle to desegregate Boston's public school system. As an active Prince Hall Mason, he tirelessly fought for equality and to help others less fortunate than himself. He campaigned vigorously for women's rights and led the successful battle for a Cripus Attucks Memorial on Boston Common. He raised weapons, men, and money for John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. After convincing his friend, Governor John Andrew, to establish a black regiment, he recruited for the 54th Massachusetts, the first black fighting unit from the North during the Civil War. He also served as Messenger to the Secretary of State for Massachusetts and was elected to the state legislature by the citizens of Boston.

Through undaunted dedication and leadership by example, Hayden rallied countless supporters in the struggle against slavery and oppression. His accomplishments are a testament to the power of active resistance in the quest for social justice and change. Today, his life continues to inspire new generations of activists dedicated to helping others secure their inalienable human rights. At the same time, his story also serves as a powerful reminder to us all that freedom is a constant struggle.

Ryan McNabb, Boston African American National Historic Site
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Lewis Hayden and the War Against Slavery

by Joel Strangis

2000 Books for the Teen Age, New York Public Library

“The first full-length biography of an escaped slave who became a leader in Boston's African-American community, this brilliant combination of clear thinking, crisp writing, and carefully mapped research presents a picture of a man who was more doer than dreamer. . . An essential volume.” —Kirkus

Reviews (1/1/99)

A Linnet Book, Grades 7–12
1999, 166 p., illus., bibliog.
Cloth, 0-208-02430-1, \$25.00

FLORENCE SITE HOME OF TWO FAMILIES OF FUGITIVES, NOMINATED TO NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The house at 191 Nonotuck Street in Florence, the home of two families of fugitive slaves between 1849 and 1859, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The modest story-and-a-half structure with an ell, pictured at right, was the house first occupied by Basil Dorsey and his family and then by the Reverend Thomas H. and Mary Jones. The escapes of both men are fully documented and were well known in their own time. While in national terms Jones was far more prominent in abolitionist circles, Dorsey affiliated himself in Florence with the founders of a utopian community that opposed the slave system in word and deed and that both sheltered and otherwise assisted fugitives from that system.

Background: Basil Dorsey

Basil Dorsey lived in Florence, Massachusetts, between 1844 and 1872. He was employed as teamster for the Greenville Manufacturing Company (previously the Bensonville Manufacturing Company). Dorsey escaped from slavery in Liberty, Maryland, in 1836 but was captured and put on trial in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He was released when the prosecution could not produce official documents to confirm the legality of slavery in Maryland. He traveled with abolitionist Robert Purvis first to Philadelphia and then to New York City. With the aid of David Ruggles, secretary of the New York Vigilance Committee, and Joshua Leavitt, editor of the antislavery newspaper *Emancipator*, Dorsey and his wife Louisa, (see story page 2) steered toward Charlemont, Massachusetts, by way of Northampton.

He stayed temporarily with Haynes K. Starkweather on South Street in Northampton. Dorsey and his wife Louisa then went with Captain Samuel Parsons and one of his sons to Charlemont, where he worked on the farm of Roger Leavitt, Joshua's father, for five years. Working to have the Leavitt house included in the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, librarians Bambi Miller and Mary Boehmer and Franklin Council of Governments researcher Lisa White have uncovered significant material relating to Basil Dorsey and his wife Louisa's time in Charlemont.

After Louisa's death Dorsey came back to Northampton with his three children. His prior acquaintance with David Ruggles presumably led him to Broughton's Meadow section of Northampton where Ruggles had joined the utopian Northampton Association of Education and Industry in November of 1842. In 1845, with its fortunes declining, the NAEI sold its silk factory to John Payson Williston and his brother Samuel Williston. William Lloyd Garrison's brother-in-law, George W. Benson, was one of the founders of the NAEI and was superintendent of the Williston factory. Benson and J. P. Williston were known to employ fugitive slaves at the factory, according both to their obituaries and to *Springfield Republican* writer Aella Greene. In one April 1, 1900, article, Greene asserted that J. P. Williston had played a key role in the Underground Railroad in western Massachusetts:

Williston's] efforts in behalf of the runaway slaves did not cease with aiding them on their journey to freedom. If they desired to stay and work for him, he gave them a chance to labor in a cotton mill at Florence. . . . In this mill he furnished work for the members of several families of



191 Nonotuck Street, Florence, home to fugitives Basil Dorsey and Thomas H. Jones and their families between 1849 and 1859.

colored people from the South. They lived in his tenements, nearby the mill and one of the men, a Mr. Dorsey, was employed as a teamster for the factory.

Arthur G. Hill remembered that Dorsey married the daughter of "Almon Jones," who is presumed to be the Almond Jones buried in the Park Street Cemetery next to his wife Nancy Jones in the midst of a group of Dorsey family burials.

On November 12, 1849, Basil Dorsey purchased Lot #12 of Bensonville Village Lots (laid out in 1846) for thirty-five dollars. On March 1, 1852, he sold the property "with the buildings thereon" to Selah Trask for eight hundred dollars. On that day Dorsey purchased close to nine acres of land "near the watercure of Dr. Chas. Munde." Munde's watercure had formerly belonged to black UGRR hero David Ruggles until his death in 1849. The house currently at 4 Florence Road is the homestead Dorsey effectively swapped with Trask for the Bensonville Lot #12. Here Dorsey lived until his death on February 15, 1872. All told he had fourteen children, all of whom were living at the time a lengthy section on Dorsey was written for the *Hampshire Gazette* on April 2, 1867. The oldest of the children of Cynthia and Basil Dorsey mentioned in the probate of Dorsey's estate was Edward, who was twenty years old at the time of his father's death; thus he must have been born in 1852.

Background: Thomas H. Jones

Thomas H. Jones escaped from slavery in Wilmington, North Carolina, in August of 1849, stowing away aboard the brig *Bell*. He had already purchased the freedom of his wife, Mary R. Moore, and sent her and his children ahead to New York. The slave narrative he wrote in 1850, *The Experiences of Thomas H. Jones, Who Was for Forty-Three Years a Slave* (first published in Boston and later in Springfield and New Bedford) describes his determined efforts to protect his family and educate himself. He lectured against slavery in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts before settling in Salem, Massachusetts, where he preached before a Methodist congregation.

continued on next page

Dorsey/Jones House, continued from page 6.

After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in the fall of 1850 the threat of recapture drove him to leave for Nova Scotia in May of 1851. There and in New Brunswick he continued to lecture and preach. Jones returned to Massachusetts in August of 1853 and shortly thereafter settled, or at least established a home base, in Florence.

Selah Trask held on to Basil Dorsey's former house for only two years before selling it to Mary Jones, wife of Thomas H. Jones, on April 1, 1854. The recollections of Arthur G. Hill (son of the abolitionist NAEL cofounder, Samuel L. Hill) provide important information on the location of the house Jones lived in. In "Florence, the Sanctuary of the Colored Race," a handwritten memoir he wrote about 1916, the younger Hill recalled, "Rev. Thomas H. Jones made this his headquarters during the intervals between his preaching and lecturing tours. He lived on Nonotuck Street, second house from Cross Hill."

The location of Cross Hill remained a mystery until last year. Beth Willard of Florence told me that her grandmother said Cross Hill was at the end of Maple Street where it meets Nonotuck Street, a statement recently confirmed by long-time resident Kimball Howes. However, the best evidence that 191 Nonotuck is the house in question are the 1895 Miller map and the 1884 Walker maps, which show two houses at the northeast corner of Maple and Nonotuck Streets, with the second having the form and location of the current house.

Both Jones and his Park Street neighbor, Sojourner Truth, spoke on the abolition circuit during their time in Florence. In 1857 Truth left for Battle Creek, Michigan. The Joneses sold their house to Lee Claflin on August 18, 1859, and moved to Worcester and then to New Bedford

by 1867. Jones died in New Bedford at the age of eighty-four on June 6, 1890.

Architectural Evidence

In September, architectural historians Bill Flynt from Historic Deerfield and Neil Larson from Woodstock, New York, and architectural anthropologist Bob Paynter from the University of Massachusetts Amherst went through the house at 191 Nonotuck Street, now owned by Richard Costello. They found that in all respects—such as its timber framing and its rough stone foundation—the structure conforms to building techniques for a house built in the mid-1800s. Timbers showed both crosscut and circular saw marks, as do the timbers in the Sojourner Truth House at 35 Park Street, presumably built within months of the building in question. The small ell appears to have been built along with or soon after the main block. It was found that remarkably little renovation had occurred over the years.

The National Register nomination was prepared by Kathryn Grover and architectural historian Neil Larson as part of a project for the Massachusetts Historical Commission and the National Park Service to develop a context for understanding the Underground Railroad in Massachusetts. The project also prepared guidelines for state and National Register UGRR nominations, a Network to Freedom nomination for the Joshua Bowen Smith house in Cambridge, and Underground Railroad case studies for Salem Maritime National Historic Site and Lowell National Historical Park.

Steve Strimer, Florence History Project
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"What's Going On?" Underground Railroad Calendar of Events

State Honors American Heroine for Her Work With the Underground Railroad

Governor George E. Pataki of New York has signed into law a bill that will establish a day of commemoration to honor a true American heroine — Harriet Tubman. The new law designates 10 March of each year as 'Harriet Tubman Day' in New York State, honoring Tubman for her work with the 'Underground Railroad.'

Through May

"Preschool Storytelling: His, Her and Our Story"

Preschoolers and their parents are invited to hear stories about African American history and the Underground Railroad.

Registration: Free; reservations required

Boston African American National Historic Site / Museum of Afro-American History

Phone: (617) 742-5415 x10

Celebration and Commemoration

Sojourner Truth Memorial Statue

30 May, Florence MA, 2:00 p.m.

Music and Walking Tour of UGRR sites of Florence

"Underground Railroad Overnight Adventures"

Youth groups composed of children ages five and older spend a night at the Museum of Afro-American history in Boston exploring Underground Railroad escape routes on Beacon Hill through his-

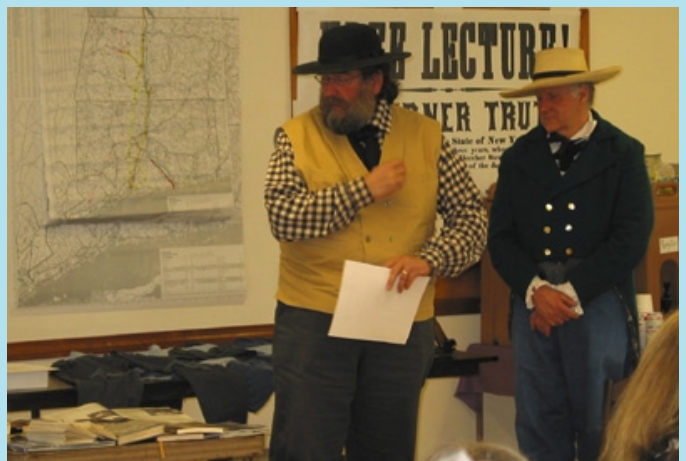
torical reenactments, scavenger hunts, and art projects.

Registration: \$45 members; \$50 nonmembers; reservations required

Contact: (617) 720-2991 x10

Massachusetts UGRR Network Quarterly meeting,

Tuesday, 8 June, Hopedale, MA, 10:00 a.m., Place TBA



Storowton Village co-workers Dennis Picard and Bob DeLisle present material relating to Springfield UGRR at the "UGRR Sites and Stories Fair" held at Florence on 3 April 2004.